

# WAR

Better be an old man's darling than a young man's warling.  
**WARLOCK.** *n. f.* [wardlock, Islandick, a charm; peilog, Saxon, an evil spirit. This etymology was communicated by Mr. Wile.] A male witch; a wizzard.  
*Warlock* in Scotland is applied to a man whom the vulgar suppose to be conversant with spirits, as a woman who carries on the same commerce is called a witch: he is supposed to have the invulnerable quality which *Dryden* mentions, who did not understand the word.  
 He was no *warlock*, as the Scots commonly call such men, who they say are iron free or lead free. *Dryden.*  
**WARM.** *adj.* [warm, Gothick; peapm, Sax. warm, Dutch.]  
 1. Not cold, though not hot; heated to a small degree.  
 He stretched himself upon the child, and the flesh of the child waxed warm. *2 Kings iv. 34.*  
 Main ocean flow'd, not idle, but with warm  
 Prolifick humour, foist'ning all her globe. *Milton.*  
 2. Zealous; ardent.  
 I never thought myself so warm in any party's cause as to deserve their money. *Pope.*  
 Scaliger in his poetics is very warm against it. *Brown's Notes on the Odyssey.*  
 3. Violent; furious; vehement.  
 Welcome day-light; we shall have warm work on't:  
 The Moor will gage  
 His utmost forces on his next assault,  
 To win a queen and kingdom. *Dryden's Spanish Friar.*  
 4. Busy in action.  
 I hate the ling'ring summons to attend,  
 Death all at once would be a nobler end;  
 Fate is unkind; methinks a general  
 Should warm, and at the head of armies fall. *Dryden.*  
 5. Fanciful; enthusiastic.  
 If there be a sober and a wife man, what difference will there be between his knowledge and that of the most extravagant fancy in the world? If there be any difference between them, the advantage will be on the warm-headed man's side, as having the more ideas, and the more lively. *Locke.*  
**TO WARM.** *v. a.* [from the adjective.]  
 1. To free from cold; to heat in a gentle degree.  
 It shall be for a man to burn, for he shall take thereof and warm himself. *Isa. xlv. 15.*  
 There shall not be a coal to warm at, nor fire to sit before it. *Isa. xlvii. 14.*  
 The mounted sun  
 Shot down direct his fervid rays to warm  
 Earth's inmost womb.  
 These soft fires with kindly heat  
 Of various influence, foment and warm. *Milton.*  
 2. To heat mentally; to make vehement.  
 The action of Homer being more full of vigour than that of Virgil, is more pleasing to the reader: one warms you by degrees, the other sets you on fire all at once, and never intermits his heat. *Dryden.*  
**WARMING-PAN.** *n. f.* [warm and pan.] A covered bras pan for warming a bed by means of hot coals.  
**WARMING-STONE.** *n. f.* [warm and stone.] To these useful stones add the warming-stones, digged in Cornwall, which being once well heated at the fire retains its warmth a great while, and hath been found to give ease in the internal hæmorrhoids. *Ray on the Creation.*  
**WARMLY.** *adv.* [from warm.]  
 1. With gentle heat.  
 There the warming sun first warmly smote  
 The open field. *Milton.*  
 2. Eagerly; ardently.  
 Now I have two right honest wives  
 One to Atrides I will send,  
 And t'other to my Trojan friend;  
 Each prince shall thus with honour have  
 What both so warmly seem to crave. *Prior.*  
 The ancients expect you should do them right in the account you intend to write of their characters: I hope you think more warmly than ever of that design. *Pope.*  
**WARMNESS.** *n. f.* [from warm.]  
 1. Gentle heat.  
 Then am I the prisoner, and his bed my goal; from the loathed warmth whither deliver me. *Shakespeare's King Lear.*  
 Cold plants have a quicker perception of the heat of the sun increasing than the hot herbs have; as a cold hand will sooner find a little warmth than an hot.  
 He vital virtue infus'd, and vital warmth  
 Throughout the fluid mals. *Milton.*  
 2. Zeal; passion; fervour of mind.  
 To nobler tastes, and more exalted scents. *Addison.*  
 What warmth is there in your affection towards any of these princely suitors that are already come? *Shakespeare.*

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Our duties towards God and man, we should perform with that unfeigned integrity which belongs to Christian piety; with that temper and sobriety which becomes Christian prudence and charity; with that warmth and affection which agrees with Christian zeal.  
 Your opinion that it is entirely to be neglected, would have been my own, had it been my own case; but I felt more warmth here than I did when first I saw his book against myself. *Pope.*  
 3. Fancifulness; enthusiasm.  
 The same warmth of head disposes men to both. *Temple.*  
**TO WARN.** *v. a.* [warnen, Saxon; waermen, Dutch; warn, Swedish; warn, Islandick.]  
 1. To caution against any fault or danger; to give previous notice of ill.  
 What do'st thou scorn me for my gentle counsel?  
 And sooth the devil that I warn thee from? *Shakespeare.*  
 Our first parents had been warn'd  
 His mortal sin. *Milton's Paradise Lost.*  
 The hand can hardly lift up itself high enough to strike, but it must be seen; so that it warns while it threatens; but a false insidious tongue may whisper a lie so close and low, that though you have ears to hear yet you shall not hear. *South.*  
 Juturna warns the Daunian chief,  
 Of Lausus' danger, urging swift relief. *Dryden.*  
 If we consider the mistakes in mens disputes and notions, how great a part is owing to words, and their uncertain or mistaken significations; this we are the more carefully to be warned of, because the arts of improving it have been made the business of mens study. *Locke.*  
 The father, whilst he warn'd his erring son,  
 The sad examples which he ought to shun  
 Describ'd.  
 When first young Maro sung of kings and wars,  
 Ere warning Phœbus touch'd his trembling ears,  
 Perhaps he seem'd above the critic's law,  
 And but from nature's fountains scorn'd to draw. *Pope.*  
 2. To admonish of any duty to be performed, or practice or place to be avoided or forsaken.  
 Cornelius was warned from God by an holy angel to send for thee. *Acts x. 22.*  
 He had chidden the rebellious winds for obeying the command of their usurping master: he had warned them from the seas; he had beaten down the billows. *Dryden.*  
 3. To notify previously good or bad.  
 He wonders to what end you have assembled  
 Such troops of citizens to come to him,  
 His grace not being warn'd thereof before. *Shakespeare.*  
 He charg'd the soldiers with preventing care,  
 Their flags to follow, and their arms prepare,  
 Warn'd of the ensuing fight, and bade 'em hope the war.  
 Man, who knows not hearts, should make examples,  
 Which like a warning-pecte must be shot off.  
 To fright the rest from crimes. *Dryden's Spanish Friar.*  
**WARNING.** *n. f.* [from warn.]  
 1. Caution against faults or dangers; previous notice of ill.  
 I will thank the Lord for giving me warning in the night. *Ps.*  
 He groaning from the bottom of his breast,  
 This warning in these mournful words express'd. *Dryden.*  
 Here wretched Phlegias warns the world with cries,  
 Could warning make the world more just or wise. *Dryden.*  
 You have fairer warning than others who are unexpectedly cut off, and so have a better opportunity, as well as greater engagements to provide for your latter end. *Walt.*  
 A true and plain relation of my misfortunes may be of use and warning to credulous maids, never to put too much trust in deceitful men. *Swift's Story of the Injured Lady.*  
 2. Previous notice: in a sense indifferent.  
 Death called up an old man, and bade him come; the man excused himself, that it was a great journey to take upon so short a warning. *L'Estrange.*  
 I saw with some disdain, more nonsense than either I or as bad a poet could have crammed into it at a month's warning; in which time it was wholly written. *Dryden.*  
**WARP.** *n. f.* [wepp, Saxon; werp, Dutch.] That order of thread in a thing woven that crosses the woof.  
 The fourteenth is the placing of the tangible parts in length or transverse, as it is in the warp and the woof of texture, more inward or more outward. *Bacon's Natural History.*  
**TO WARP.** *v. n.* [weppan, Saxon; werpen, Dutch, to throw; whence we sometimes say, the work casts.] To change from the true situation by intestine motion; to change the position of one part to another.  
 This fellow will but join you together as they join waincot, then one of you will prove a shunk-pannel, and like green timber warp. *Shakespeare's As you like it.*  
 They clamp one piece of wood to the end of another piece, to keep it from casting or warping. *Mason's Mech. Exercise.*

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2. To lose its proper course or direction.  
 There's our commission  
 From which we would not have you warp. *Shakespeare.*  
 This is strange! methinks  
 My favour here begins to warp. *Shakespeare.*  
 All attest this doctrine, that the pope can give away the right of any sovereign, if he shall never so little warp. *Dryden.*  
 This we should do as directly as may be, with as little warping and declension towards the creature as is possible. *Norris.*  
 3. To turn.  
 The potent rod  
 Of Amran's son in Egypt's evil day  
 Wav'd round the coast, up call'd a pitchy cloud  
 Of locusts, warping on the eastern wind,  
 That o'er the realm of impious Pharaoh hung  
 Like night. *Milton's Paradise Lost.*  
**TO WARP.** *v. a.*  
 1. To contract; to shrink.  
 2. To turn aside from the true direction.  
 This first avow'd, nor folly warp'd my mind;  
 Nor the frail texture of the female kind  
 Betray'd my virtue. *Dryden.*  
 Not foreign or domestic treachery  
 Could warp thy soul to their unjust decree. *Dryden.*  
 A great argument of the goodness of his cause, which required in its defender zeal, to a degree of warmth able to warp the sacred rule of the word of God. *Locke.*  
 I have no private considerations to warp me in this controversy, since my first entering upon it. *Addison.*  
 Not warp'd by passion, aw'd by rumour,  
 Not grave through pride, or gay through folly;  
 An equal mixture of good humour,  
 And sensible soft melancholy. *Swift.*  
 A constant watchfulness against all those prejudices that might warp the judgment aside from truth. *Watts.*  
 3. It is used by *Shakespeare* to express the effect of frost.  
 Freeze, freeze, thou bitter sky,  
 Thou do'st not bite so nigh  
 As benefits forgot:  
 Though thou the waters warp,  
 Thy sting is not so sharp  
 As friends remember'd not. *Shak. As you like it.*  
**TO WARRANT.** *v. n.* [garantir, French.]  
 1. To support or maintain; to attest.  
 She needed not disdain any service, though never so mean, which was warrant'd by the sacred name of father. *Sidney.*  
 He that readeth unto us the Scriptures delivereth all the mysteries of faith, and not any thing amongst them all more than the mouth of the Lord doth warrant. *Hooker.*  
 If this internal light be conformable to the principles of reason, or to the word of God, which is attested revelation, reason warrants it, and we may fairly receive it for true. *Locke.*  
 2. To give authority.  
 Now we'll together, and the chance of goodnefs  
 Be like our warrant'd quarrel. *Shakespeare's Macbeth.*  
 3. To justify.  
 How can any one warrant himself in the use of those things against such suspicions, but in the trust he has in the common honesty and truth of men in general? *South.*  
 True fortitude is seen in great exploits,  
 That justice warrants and that wisdom guides;  
 All else is tow'ring frenzy and distraction. *Addison.*  
 4. To exempt; to privilege; to secure.  
 If my coming, whom, she said, he feared, as soon as he knew me by the armour, had not warrant'd her from that near approaching cruelty. *Sidney.*  
 These thoughts cannot, in this your loneliness, warrant you from suspicion in others, nor defend you from melancholy in yourself. *Sidney.*  
 I'll warrant him from drowning.  
 In a place  
 Less warrant'd than this, or less secure,  
 I cannot be, that I should fear to change it. *Milton.*  
 5. To declare upon surety.  
 What a galled neck have we here! Look ye, mine's as smooth as silk, I warrant ye. *L'Estrange.*  
 The Moor's king  
 Is safe enough, I warrant him for one. *Dryden's Span. Fryar.*  
**WARRANT.** *n. f.* [from the verb.]  
 1. A writ conferring some right or authority.  
 Are you now going to dispatch this deed?  
 We are, my lord, and come to have the warrant,  
 That we may be admitted where he is. *Shak. Rich. III.*  
 He sent him a warrant for one thousand pounds a year pension for his life. *Clarendon.*  
 2. A writ giving the officer of justice the power of caption.  
 There was a dam'd design, cries one, no doubt;  
 For warrants are already issued out. *Dryden's Juvenal.*  
 3. A justificatory commission or testimony.  
 His promise is our plain warrant, that in his name what we ask we shall receive. *Hooker.*

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Is this a warrant sufficient for any man's conscience to build such proceedings upon, as have been and are put in use for the establishment of that cause? *Hooker.*  
 The place of Paradise might be seen unto Moses, and unto the prophets which succeeded him; both which I take for my warrant to guide me in this discovery. *Raleigh.*  
 His warrant does the Christian faith defend;  
 On that relying, all their quarrels end. *Waller.*  
 The Jewish religion was yet in possession; and therefore, that this might so enter as not to intrude, it was to bring its warrant from the same hand of Omnipotence. *South's Sermons.*  
 4. Right; legality. Obsolete.  
 I attach thee  
 For an abuser of the world, a practitioner  
 Of arts inhibited and out of warrant. *Shakespeare's Othello.*  
 Therefore to horse,  
 And let us not be dainty of leave-taking,  
 But shift away: there's warrant in that theft,  
 Which steals itself when there's no mercy left. *Shakespeare.*  
**WARRANTABLE.** *adj.* [from warrant.] Justifiable; defensible.  
 To purchase a clear and warrantable body of truth, we must forget and part with much we know. *Brown.*  
 His meals are coarse and short, his employment warrantable, his sleep certain and refreshing. *South.*  
 If I can mend my condition by any warrantable industry, the way is fair and open; and that's a privilege every reasonable creature has in his commission. *L'Estrange.*  
**WARRANTABLENESS.** *n. f.* [from warrantable.] Justifiableness.  
 By the foil thereof you may see the nobleness of my desire to you, and the warrantableness of your favour to me. *Sidney.*  
**WARRANTABLY.** *adv.* [from warrantable.] Justifiably.  
 The faith which God requires is only this, that he will certainly reward all those that believe in him, and obey his commandments; but for the particular application of this faith to ourselves, that deserves no more of our assent, nor can indeed warrantably have it, than what is founded upon the serious consideration of our own performances. *Wake.*  
**WARRANTER.** *n. f.* [from warrant.]  
 1. One who gives authority.  
 2. One who gives security.  
**WARRANTISE.** *n. f.* [warrantis, law Latin; from warrant.] Authority; security.  
 There's none protector of the realm but I:  
 Break up the gates, I'll be your warrantise. *Shakespeare's H. VI.*  
**WARRANTY.** *n. f.* [warrantia, law Latin; garantie, garant, French.]  
 1. [In the common law.] A promise made in a deed by one man unto another for himself and his heirs, to secure him and his heirs against all men, for the enjoying of any thing agreed of between them. *Cowell.*  
 2. Authority; justificatory mandate.  
 Her obsequies have been so far enlarg'd  
 As we have warranty: her death was doubtful;  
 And but that great command o'erflows the order,  
 She should in ground unsanctify'd have lodg'd  
 'Till the last trumpet. *Shakespeare's Henry VIII.*  
 In the use of those epithets we have the warranty and consent of all the churches, since they ever had a liturgy. *Taylor.*  
 3. Security.  
 Every one cannot distinguish between fine and mixed silver: those who have had the care and government of politic societies, introduced coinage as a remedy: the stamp was a warranty of the publick, that under such a denomination they should receive a piece of such a weight and fineness. *Locke.*  
**TO WARRA'Y.** *v. a.* [from war.] To make war upon.  
 But Ebranc falv'd both their infancies  
 With noble deeds, and warra'y'd on Brunchild  
 In Hainault, where yet of his victories  
 Brave monuments remain, which yet that land envys. *F. 2.*  
 Of these a mighty people shortly grew,  
 And puissant kings, which all the world warra'id,  
 And to themselves all nations did subdue. *Fairy Queen.*  
 This continual, cruel, civil war,  
 The which myself against myself do make,  
 Whilst my weak powers of passions warra'id are,  
 No skill can stint, nor reason can assuage. *Spenser.*  
 Six years were run since first in martial guise  
 The Christian lords warra'id the eastern land. *Fairfax.*  
**WARRE.** *adj.* [wepp, Saxon.] Worse. Obsolete.  
 They say the world is warre than it wont,  
 All for her shepherds is beauly and blount:  
 Others saie, but how truly I note,  
 All for they holden shame of their cote. *Spenser's Poet.*  
**WARREN.** *n. f.* [waerande, Dutch; guerre, French.] A kind of park for rabbits.  
 I found him here, as melancholy as a lodge in a warren. *Shakespeare's Much Ado about Nothing.*  
 The coney convenes a whole warren, tells her story, and advises upon a revenge. *L'Estrange.*  
 Men